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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1875. NO. 153.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

NSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

w County Bill Passed Second Reading in the House.

olution for an Inquiry into the Differences Between Capital and Labor.

ial Committee to Investigate the Reading Iron and Coal Company.

ournment of the House till Monday Afternoon—And of the Senate till Tuesday Night.

SENATE.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial

HARRISBURG, PA., March 5, 1875.

r. Wood offered a concurrent resolution for a joint committee to investigate differences between capital and labor ... report at the next session.

r. Strang said it would amount to ... ing: a concurrent resolution was not a ... and unless the investigation was ordered by law, it would be useless. He ... ted to oblige the miners who asked ... his committee, but would not vote for ... thing short of a bill on the subject, ... erring legal powers on the committee.

Mr. Strang's suggestion the resolution ... changed to a joint resolution, referred, ... rted back, printed and passed first ... ing.

e following passed finally:

... act to repeal an act entitled "A supplement to an act relating to county ...urers," approved April 18, A. D. 1874.

... act to enable citizens to hold title ... had been held by aliens and corporations not authorized by the laws of this ...monwealth to hold the same.

... nt resolution providing for a special ...mittee to make an investigation into ... affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading and Iron Company.

... act repealing an act regulating the ...ling of licenses to hotels and eating ...es in the county of Berks, approved ...23, A. D. 1869.

... act to provide a remedy for irregu... in the sealing up of jury wheels and ... custody thereof.

... last named, being a House bill, was to the Governor.

... bill authorizing the cities of this ...monwealth to levy and collect a tax ... exceeding one per cent. upon pro... ns received by the insurance companies incorporated by this Commonwealth, and doing business in said cities, ...he support of the paid fire department of said city, was killed—yeas 10, ...24.

... supplement to the act, entitled "An ...gulating the election of Secretary of ...rnal Affairs, defining his duties and ...g his salary," approved May 11, A. D. ... was postponed.

... bill to carry into effect section five of ...Constitution, relative to the salaries of ...ty officers and the payment of fees re... d by them into the State or county ...ury, in counties containing over one ...dred and fifty thousand inhabitants, ...postponed till Tuesday.

... bill to provide for the measurement ... inspection of lumber and for the ap...ment of inspectors thereof, was post... d indefinitely.

... following passed second reading:

... supplement to an act, approved the ...y of May, A. D. 1854, entitled "An ...t to amend and consolidate the several ...s relating to game and game fish," further restricting the time for the taking of ...brook and speckled trout.

... act authorizing certain cities in this ...monwealth to regulate sewer charges ...ordinance of council.

... act in relation to taxes on trades, ...essions and occupations, substituting a ...tax in lieu thereof.

... further supplement to the act entitled, ...rther supplement to the act regulating ...elections in this Commonwealth," approved January 30, A. D. 1874.

... act to prevent fraud and fraudulent ...ices upon or by hotel keepers, inn...ers and boarding-house keepers.

... act fixing a common basis from ...h to calculate the earnings of miners or ...ns working in coal mines.

... bill for the relief of Amy E. Maxwidow of James G. Maxwell, deceased first reading.

...ssrs. Maclay, Rutan, Wilson, Al...t and Waream were appointed the ...mittee on the part of the Senate under ...int resolution providing for a special ...mittee to make an investigation into ...ffairs of the Philadelphia and Reading and Iron Company.

...e Senate adjourned till Tuesday night.

HOUSE.

...e morning session was occupied with ...discussion of the bill for the establish... of new counties in this Commonth. The bill was variously amended, ...passed second reading.

...the afternoon session the following ...d second reading:

... act to provide for the settlement of ...laim of Emanuel Peters.

... act to provide for the expenses re... d by an act, entitled "An act to pro... for the continuance of the maintee of the destitute orphans of soldiers ...sailors, and the destitute children of ...anently disabled soldiers and sailors ...e State," approved April 9, A. D. 1867.

... act to provide for the support of the ...hern Home for Friendless Children.

... act making an appropriation to the ...heny County Society for Alleviating ...miseries of Public Prisons.

... act making an appropriation for the ...ies of the officers and for the repairs of ...Western Penitentiary, and for books ...tationery for prisoners.

... act making appropriations for the ...ort of the Pennsylvania Institution for ...f and Dumb, and for enlarging the ...ings to accommodate an additional ...ber of pupils.

... act to provide for an appropriation to ...tate Hospital for the Insane at Warn.

... act to provide for the current expenses ...e Board of Public Charities.

... bill to prevent violation of the usuws of this Commonwealth and to prebanks and banking institutions unontrol of the State from charging more ... six per cent. interest, was taken up ...mended so as to make it more stringent.

The indications are that the most ...ent bill will pass. The bill was under ...sion at the time of adjournment.

... House adjourned till Monday after..., at two o'clock.

(Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1875.

... Republican State Committee met ... to-day, the attendance being quite ..., and the feeling was very confident ...strong. There was some difference of ...on as to the time of holding the State ...ention, the prevalent feeling being in ... of any date from the last of May to ...last of June. A proposition to hold ...onvention in August received only a ...otes, and while large votes in favor ...ne 9th and 24th were given, the real ...st was between June 2d and May ... the latter prevailing by a vote of 25 ...

An animated contest sprang up, ...as to the place of holding the Con..., as between Harrisburg and Lan..., and the latter came off winner, by ...e of 29 to 21.

... Democratic State Convention also ...d the same time, and fixed on Erie as ...lace and September 8th as the time of ...g the Convention. The attendance ...air, and there was considerable enthusi... the time. John Miller, the Chair... is in favor of nominating R. E. ...ghan, of Chester county, for Governor, ...as disposed to run the committee ...or of an early Convention so as to ...his candidate along; but he failed in ...nd as Wallace wants Dill as his can...e for Governor, Miller will hardly be ...e to salute Monaghan, greeting, after ...ominations are made.

... Democratic leaders in the House, ...nticipated, refused to call up the Gen... appropriation bill, to-day, and put it ... passage, their object being, as far as ... guessed, to prolong the session, if ...ble. Accordingly, Mr. Wolfe, on the ...blican side, brought the matter to a ...ote, to-day, by moving to proceed to a ...deration of that bill, as the having ...dence, under the rules, over all other ...

The Democrats had the sense to see, ...ice, that if they resisted the motion, ...would thereby put themselves on the ...d as deliberately retarding the public ...ess, and while they skirmished around ...e to prevent the inevitable, they finalcided to necessity, and let the bill ... up, regularly, at the afternoon ses...

... It then passed finally and goes to ...enate, where it will be very promptly ...ed. All fears of prolonging the ...n beyond March 18th may therefore ...smissed.

... minor appropriation bills were then ... up and put upon second reading. ...riends of the institutions dependent ... State aid may thank the Republicans ... House for giving them a chance to ...eir bills through. If it had not been ...e motion made by Mr. Wolfe to-day,

not one of the other appropriation bills would have got through at this session.

This being the last day for reading bills in place, all the possible legislation of the session is now before the two Houses, either in committees or upon their calendars. The Senate list, of unnumbered bills to-day stands at 223, very few of which are from the House; and the House list runs up to 262, very many (nearly half) of which are Senate bills, passed at this session and sent over there. The committees of each House will doubtless run the numbers up to over 300, by reports hereafter made. Of this number, from present appearances, probably not more than a hundred will reach the Governor.

The pipe bill met its quietus to-day, on second reading. The first section being before the Senate, a debate of about an hour followed, and then the section fell—yeas 15, nays 27. The bill being practically destroyed by the loss of the first section, the President declared the bill was defeated. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Allegheny; Chestnut, Clark, Jackson, McKinley, McMullan, McNeill, Newmyer, Roebuck, Rutan, Shimer, Strang, Watson, Wood, Yutzy—13.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Crawford; Bechtel, Bussey, Colihan, Cooper, Crouse, Cutler, Davis, Dunkel, Heilman, Herr, Horter, Jones, Lamon, Philbrick, Lemon, Blair; Maclay, McClellan, McKibben, Nagle, Payne, Rockwell, Rowland, Stanton, Waream, Warfel, Yeakie—27.

Mr. Hasson, of the House, I understand, intends to press the House bill to a vote; but with this adverse vote in the Senate, there can be little hope of its passage.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, had up a bill in the Senate, on second reading, which should have passed. It was an act to prevent the pollution of rivers, lakes, streams and rivulets by permitting poisonous and deleterious matter to be emptied therein. The nominal purpose of the bill was to prevent this pollution of our water-courses, because it kills the fish; but an additional reason, that it makes the water unfit for use for drinking purposes, might have been added. The draining of tanneries, manufactories, mines, etc., into our streams, is destroying their natural uses; and the preservation of health and life, one might think, should be a superior consideration to that of merely affording manufacturing facilities. The interests of the tanners, owners of mines and manufacturers, however, prevailed; and the bill was voted down. It is to be hoped that, eventually, we shall be able to engage in all kinds of business in this State without thereby destroying the purity and usefulness of our water-courses.

SPECIAL.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

In Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1875.

The crowd in the Senate galleries to-day was larger than at any time since the inauguration, and the floor was crowded before the Senate was called to order. The greatest anxiety was manifested to ascertain the location of the seats of Andrew Johnson and prominent new Senators. Mr. Johnson was assigned a seat on the outer row of the Democratic side—that formerly occupied by Mr. Bogy, who now has the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Alcorn. Mr. Dawes has the seat which Mr. Chandler occupied. Upon the desks of Messrs. Johnson and Dawes were large bouquets. Mr. Burnside was welcomed by the clapping of hands in the galleries.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON called the Senate to order at twelve o'clock, and after reading the proclamation of the President, the oath was administered to the new Senators. As Mr. Johnson advanced to the Clerk's desk to take the oath there was great applause in the galleries, which was soon checked by the Vice President. After he was sworn in a large bouquet was handed him by a page, and he was escorted to his seat by Mr. Bogy.

All the new Senators having been sworn in, Mr. MORTON offered a resolution acknowledging the Kellogg government in Louisiana, which was laid over at his request. He then offered a resolution to admit Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, and gave notice that he would ask its consideration perhaps on Monday.

At 12:20, on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the Senate took a recess till one.

Immediately Senator Johnson was surrounded with visitors, and he was kept busy shaking hands until the close of the recess, when Vice President Wilson stepped down to his seat and gave him a cordial greeting. Messrs. Caperton, Cockerill, Jones, of Florida, Maxey and Withers took the modified oath, having been engaged in the rebellion on the Confederate side.

Senators Booth and Sharon have not yet arrived.

Upon the resumption of business, Messrs. Edmunds and Stevenson, the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that he would communicate with the Senate on Monday next, until which time the Senate adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle States, failing barometer, northeast winds, followed by rain or snow, northwest winds, colder and and clearing weather in the afternoon. For the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds, colder, clear and partly cloudy weather.

The United States Supreme Court adjourned yesterday till the 22d inst.

The Minnesota Legislature expired at noon yesterday, by constitutional limitation.

The Butter and Egg Convention was adjourned last night till the first Wednesday in March, 1876.

The steamers England, from Liverpool; California, from Glasgow, and Sternmann, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York.

John Timbs, the English writer, is dead. Several cases of insanity have resulted from the revival meetings of Moody and Sankey.

Thursday night a large fire occurred in the business portion of Houston, Texas, including Main street. The loss is $50,000 and upwards; partially covered by insurance.

A negro was refused admission to the Louisville Public Library Hall last evening. He went thence to McAuley's theater, where he was admitted, and took a front seat.

Governor Davis, of Minnesota, has appointed J. Gilfillan, of St. Paul, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge McMillan, elected United States Senator.

The Alabama House of Representatives has, by a unanimous vote, expelled a negro member named Gasken, for proposing to do certain things in his legislative capacity for three hundred dollars.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is reported that the German Government has demanded the dismissal of the Papal Nuncio at Munich, and the cessation of relations between the Vatican and Bavaria.

Hugh Hunt, a resident of Cincinnati, but temporarily employed at the Columbus Lunatic Asylum, yesterday fell from the roof of the building to the ground, a distance of sixty-five feet, and was instantly killed.

Last night a fire was discovered in the first floor of the building corner of State street and Broadway, Albany, occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company. At midnight the entire building was destroyed. The loss is not yet known.

Very Rev. James Conlan, for nearly twenty-five years pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic church, Cleveland, and formerly Vicar General of the Cleveland diocese, died at the Charity Hospital, that city, early yesterday morning, aged seventy-four years.

The Standing Committee of the diocese of Louisiana consent to the consecration of Dr. Jagger as Bishop of Southern Ohio, but refuse to consent to the consecration of Dr. De Koven as Bishop of Illinois. The Committee of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania have taken similar action.

The Italian bark Giovanni has been wrecked on Cape Cod, and all on board, except the steward—fifteen persons—perished. Although the vessel was but four hundred yards from shore, the life-saving men were unable to get a line to her, the bombs with which the station is supplied proving worthless.

The Calcutta *Englishman* (newspaper) says it is rumored that orders have been received by the Indian Government, from England, to hold the regiments in India in immediate readiness for active service. The *Englishman* supposes that such orders point to the possibility of war on a large scale—not in India, but in Europe.

Gustav Hof, of the firm of Hof & Hasaacke, proprietors of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, has disposed of his interest in that paper to Mr. Hassaurek and Leopold Markbreit, Mr. Hassaurek's half-brother. It is understood that the paper will be more Democratic in its tone than heretofore. The price paid to Mr. Hof was $65,000.

The adoption by the Prussian Parliament of the new ecclesiastical bill, withdrawing State endowments from the Catholic clergy, is considered secured. All parties, except the Ultramontanes and extreme Conservatives, have agreed to support it. There is reason to believe that the Government is preparing another measure requiring a test oath from Catholics in the civil service, who number several thousands, and disuniting from employment of the Government those who fail to give satisfactory assurances of loyalty.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A. Johnson Interviewed.

HIS VIEWS ON CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The New Session of the Senate.

Swearing in the New Senators.

CURIOSITY CENTERS ON THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Prospects of a Long Session—What is Likely to be Done.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1875.

A Johnson Interviewed.

Ex-President Johnson's parlors were thronged to-night with visitors. Alluding to his reception in the Senate to-day, he remarked to your correspondent that while he could not have made advances, he could be polite to those who had been foremost in the effort to impeach him, when they met him so cordially. He then expressed the opinion respecting the condition of the country, that where there is no filed policy based on principles, where every day is expected to take care of itself, there can be nothing but uncertainty. Such, he said, has been the condition of the Federal administration for the past six years. "Nothing, sir, but the inherent power of the Government has held it together" said he; adding, with an emphasis of remembrance of the past unpleasantness, "under the vacillating executive in power. Where a policy is fixed and based upon the true principles of free government the storms may rage and for a time submerge, but the old landmarks will stand out boldly to vindicate the wisdom of the statesman." Mr. Johnson said that he was detained on account of the delicate health of his wife, in the event of the continued improvement of Mrs. Johnson, he will remain here during the session.

The Extra Session of the Senate.

Notwithstanding the violent snow storm which made locomotion exceedingly disagreeable, a vast crowd of people gathered at the Capitol to-day to witness the opening session of the new Senate. An hour before the time of assembling, the galleries were so densely packed with spectators that the doors had to be closed to prevent the jamming of persons who were outside to crowd in. Fully one-half of those present were ladies. Much curiosity was displayed to see the new Senators, particularly Andy Johnson's. The new Senators were sworn in in a group. In one group were Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Johnson. Mr. Hamlin, ten years ago vacated the Vice President's chair to Mr. Johnson. Vice President Wilson, who swore them in to-day, was then a Senator. Five of the Southern Senators could not take the iron clad oath, the fact of having been a Confederate States Senator and four having fought in the field on that side. All the new Senators, except Andrew Johnson and Francis Kernan, of New York, were escorted to the desk by their colleagues. After the ceremony of swearing them in had been finished, the usual committee to wait upon the President was appointed. Beyond the submission of resolutions by Mr. Morton recognizing Kellogg and admitting Pinchback, no business was done. At the senate should take up these resolutions for action, it will prolong the session several weeks. Several of the prominent Republican Senators are, however, opposed to it, and the matter will be decided in caucus to-morrow. After the adjournment there was a great rush of persons on the floor of the Senate, and the new Senators were kept busy for sometime, handshaking with those who were desirous of being presented to them. The crowd did not diminish perceptibly for an hour or two. Andrew Johnson stood up in his seat, which is just back of the one formerly occupied by him in the Senate. Both the Republican and the Democratic Senators will hold a caucus tomorrow for the rearrangement of the committees. Six or eight of the Senators who went out yesterday were chairmen of important committees, and new chairmen will have to be designated. The Democrats intimated to-day, to the Republicans, a demand for a larger proportionate representation on the committees, as due their numbers, and it is understood that the Republican caucus will take this demand into consideration. It is now definitely ascertained that the Senators whose political affiliations in the Senate were in doubt, will unite with the Republicans and participate in their councils. Various groundless speculations have been disseminated from here to the country. The Republicans will have a fine working majority. It is very probable that Senator Wright, of Iowa, will be chairman of the Committee on Claims; Boutwell of the Committee on Commerce; and Spencer of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1875.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS LAST WEEK.

The Customs receipts for the week ending February 27, at the ports below mentioned, were as follows: New York, $2,913,567; Boston, $378,736; Philadelphia, $160,868; Baltimore, $129,940.

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

Governor John L. Routt will leave this city to-morrow for the purpose of assuming his duties as the chief executive of Colorado.

THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

James N. Tyner, the new Second Assistant Postmaster General, took the oath of office to-day, and will enter upon his duties Monday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5, 1875.

WILLIAM S. KING TURNS UP.

Congressman-elect William S. King, of Minnesota, arrived in this city last evening, and is at the Windsor Hotel.

FREIGHT-RATES TO THE PACIFIC.

The conference between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company combination, has resulted in the prompt advance in the rates of through freight of from fifty per cent. to one hundred per cent.

SOME NEEDED LEGISLATION.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature which the author, Assemblyman Petty, thinks will remove all bars against a husband and wife testifying where either party is under indictment, examination or trial. Mr. Burtis, of Brooklyn, is also preparing a bill to accomplish the same purpose. Mr. Petty says that, after a patient reading of all the statements and testimony thus far given in the Tilton-Beecher suit, he is satisfied that the whole truth cannot be known until Mrs. Tilton is allowed to testify. Hence his action.

SCHUMAKER SKIPS TO EUROPE.

A private dispatch from Washington states that a person, having papers to serve on Hon. John G. Schumaker in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, arriving here yesterday from Washington for that purpose, found that Schumaker had just sailed for Europe by the steamship Suevia. Schumaker's family are in Europe.

HOW TILTON'S "TRUE STORY" GOT OUT.

The *Tribune* says the copy of Tilton's "True Story," now in possession of Beecher's counsel, was furnished them by James Redpath, of Boston, long an active partisan of Tilton. The defense assert that it will be shown that Tilton sent him the original manuscript to have it surreptitiously published in New England, and Redpath, copying a portion of it, became alarmed at the consequences of publication and returned the manuscript to Tilton, but retained his copy. The *Tribune* says Redpath will appear as a witness for the defense.

First Decision Under the Civil Rights Bill.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—The first case here under the Civil Rights bill, came up before United States Commissioner E. H. McQuigg to-day. Negro, named Francis Holmes, had W. H. Gerken, a saloon-keeper, arrested for refusing to sell him a drink. The Commissioner dismissed the case, on the ground that the Civil Rights bills did not apply to barrooms.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 5, 3 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bill 3 7-16 per cent., which is 1-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money and account 93¾@93⅞; for account 93⅞@93⅞. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do. 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 105. New York Central 92; Erie 21½@21¾; preferred 39. Spirits of petroleum 9d.

PARIS, March 5.—Rentes 57 francs 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—United States bonds—5-20's 104, 105.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Refined petroleum 31½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7⅜d; Orleans 7⅝d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export and 6,400 Americans. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, per cental, 9s 2½@9s 4d. Corn, per quarter, 34s 6d@34s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days—American 6,000 quarters. Pork 72s 6d. Lard 48s 6d. Tallow 39s. Hams and shoulders unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Annual Report of the Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad, shows that the earnings for the year for freight was $5,700,577; passengers, $1,679,197; total earnings, $7,947,855; decrease from last year, $586,708. Operating expenses for the year, $4,090,159; decrease from last year, $569,968. The length of the road operated is 1,107 miles. The proportion of operating expenses, exclusive of charter tax, to earnings, is 50 70-100 per cent. The amount of freight forwarded by the road during the year from Chicago was 798,000 tons; from other points in Illinois, 3,373,349,100 pounds; from stations in Iowa, 866,520,000 pounds.

Contracts for Bridges, Trestles, &c., for the Cincinnati Southern.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to-day completed awards for bridges, trestles, &c., between the Ohio and Cumberland rivers, inclusive, with the exception of the bridge over the Kentucky river, for the construction of which bids are to be received until the 15th inst. The contracts awarded to-day were to the American Bridge Company, of Chicago, for the Cumberland river bridge and other bridges, trestles, etc., amounting to $190,929 37; to the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company, two bridges and one trestle of twelve hundred feet, amounting to $197,371 10; and to the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, two iron trestles—total length one thousand four hundred and ten feet—at $35,061. The total awards aggregate $373,361 47.

The negotiations for the organization of a new French Cabinet were broken off Thursday night, in consequence of differences between MM. Buffet and Dufaure, but they resumed yesterday. No result is yet announced.

COAL IN JAPAN.

Its Abundance and the Methods of Mining It.

The *Coal Trade Circular* says: We got some interesting information with reference to this subject from a foreign office report just published. One of the principal articles of trade at Nagasaki (Japan) is coal, and the mining is carried on pretty actively. Great expectations were formed as to the yield of the Takashima mines, and these expectations have not been disappointed, inasmuch as there has been a large increase in the production of coal. In 1873, for instance, the yield of these mines was double that of the previous year. The principal quantity is shipped to China, and it is mentioned that should these particular mines ever get exhausted, the supply can be kept up from other mines in the neighborhood. We learn, indeed, that the Island of Koyaki, at the mouth of the Nagasaki harbor, contains many seems of coal, which for a great many years have been worked intermittently by Japanese from the outcrops or surface by inclined drifts. The coal, it is pointed out, was carried up on men's back's in baskets, but now it is brought down by means of bamboo pumps, or when in great quantity by water wheels. It appears that there is one seam at Koyaki (good bituminous coal) of fifty-five feet, and another of seven feet thick, in addition to minor seams. Several of the mines on the island have been lately abandoned, in consequence of there not being sufficient room to work them. The coal having been all obtained from some distance from the outcrop, the raising of water and maintenance of ventilation on the japanese system of boring too difficult and expensive, it is expected that the output from the mines must decrease, that is, unless improved European systems of working is adopted. The nearest point to Nagasaki where coal is mined is in the Island of Marsushima. In this island there are several good seams of coal, the most reliable of which is one of four feet thick, and which has been entirely worked out near its outcrop. Sometime ago applications were made to foreigners for permission to work the mines by European methods, but the Japanese, principally to work this seam of coal on the European method, but, unfortunately, the idea was never carried into effect, as the Government stopped the enterprise. Since then no steps have been taken for developing the mineral resources of the island. Another district whose coal is much prized is Karatsu, in Hizen Island. The seams, however, rarely exceed three feet in thickness, and the coals are of a more friable character. We further learn that samples of native ores have been brought into Nagasaki by the natives—chiefly copper pyrites (containing in some cases as much as thirty per cent. of copper), stibine or antimony, glance lead ore (galena), zincblende, to which also may be added plumbago. It is stated, however, that no one knows how to work and smelt the regularity of the supply, although the opinion is expressed that where foreigners allowed to develop these mines the local trade will be greatly increased. The samples of ores have been derived from Higo Hings, Isushima and neighboring districts, and, from the quantity of clay-iron stone found in the coal measures, it is thought that the district might be made an iron melting center.

The Takashima mine has not falsified the predictions made of its producing qualities. A large increase has taken place in the production of coal, from 41,300 tons in 1872 to 82,460 in 1873, viz.:

	Tons.
Shipped to China	27,357
Shipped to Yokohama	14,356
Shipped to Yalow ports	76
Consumed by Pacific Mail steamers	14,377
Consumed by local steamers	4,128
Consumed by men-of-war	1,822
Stored in Nagasaki	16,320
Total	82,470

Poisonous Wall Paper.

Dr. Holm communicates to an Upsala paper upwards of twenty cases of arsenic poisoning from the wall paper, lamp screens, and curtains of dwelling houses. In these cases the etiology was evident, and the symptoms very distinct and characteristic. The latter were chiefly the following: Headache, with a sensation as of a ligature round the forehead; vertigo and disposition to faint; occasionally a faltering gait and a fog before the eyes—the latter were often red and painful; nausea, occasionally vomiting, especially in the morning. Frequently the appetite was bad, the tongue furred, and there was constipation. The sleep was often disturbed by dreams. There was general sinking of the corporeal and mental strength; dulness of the memory and of the power of thought. The appearance was pale, and jaundice was occasionally tremors and nervous weakness. It happened pretty constantly that the symptoms rapidly disappeared when the poisoned room was vacated for awhile or the arsenical substances were removed; they rapidly returned, however, when the patient reoccupied the room. Poisoning also occurred where arsenical paper had been covered over with paper that was free from this substance, or where the arsenic was present in oil colors. The author is of the opinion that arsenic is present in the air of such rooms in the form of arseniuretted hydrogen, and that it is more probably absorbed into the human body by way of the skin than by the respiratory organs.

Charity Pig.

The Chicago Board of Trade is somewhat noted for its pranks and tricks when business is not pressing; but the New York Produce Exchange is no less given to fun. The other day a member of that body received in consignment from a country correspondent the carcass of one of the scrawniest pigs that ever squealed. He conceive the idea of making the defunct gruntier useful as a sell, also as a charity. A large placard was posted for two days in a prominent place in the Exchange announcing "the principal cause of the advance in lard," namely, "the great 'Poland China' hog, owned by Duke, now on exhibition for the benefit of the Produce Exchange relief fund." For twenty-five cents the Grand Duke could be seen stretched out on a couple of barrels, an old slouch hat perched upon his upright tail. Those who had been victimized by the sell consoled themselves with inducing others to go and do likewise. Each victim came out a drummer for the show, on the principle that misery loves company. The profits of the pig were two-hundred dollars, all of which were appropriated to the relief of the poor of the city.

THE Denver *Mirror*, as will be seen by the following taken from its columns, is bitterly opposed to "carpet-baggers;" but it is compelled to compliment two from Pennsylvania. In a recent issue it says: "The political feeling in Colorado has been such as to make that system universally odious under which native citizens of Colorado have suffered, and be unpopular—are supplanted by strangers. But among new comers who have had places thus provided for them, Colonel Schell and Herman Stark have wisely held aloof from politics and abstained from any attempt to run either our Territorial policies or people. By strict attention to their legitimate duties they have gradually worked themselves into the respect and kindly regard of our citizens. Either of these men have more brains than all the rest of the outfit put together."

RELIGIOUS.

OSCAR HUGO PREACHES TOMORROW AFTERNOON, in Pittsburgh, First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner Liberty and Fifth streets. In the MORNING, in Allegheny, Central Presbyterian Church, corner Lacock and Anderson. In EVENING, in Sharpsburg, U. Brethren. M. E. Church, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Manhattan streets.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Son, on and after March 1st.

GEO. HOLMES, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, February 26, 1875. TTuS

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

California Fruit!

California Apricots,
California Nectarines,
California Peaches,
California Egg Plums,
California Damsons,
California Bartlett Pears.

Wild Red Raspberries, in Stone Pots.

CALIFORNIA HONEY.

D. M. Jenkins,
20 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—INQUIRE at Fifth avenue Market House Drug Store.

WANTED — TO BORROW — FOUR Thousand Dollars for two years, on first bond and mortgage on city property. Address C. W., this office, giving rate of interest.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD STOCK of Dry Goods or Groceries, for which I wish to pay part cash, and part in prime Iowa Lands. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH POWER—Two Rooms, from Story and Basement, first and second or second and third stories. About 5 or 6 horse-power required, and rent must be moderate. Address Box 1209, City.

WANTED—MORTGAGE —$80,000 ON First Mortgage of $30,000 worth of Improved Farm Property in Beaver county, Pa. Address WITTISH, Land Office, Beaver Falls, Pa., or 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FOR $2,000 $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $10,000, $15,000, on first-class Property, in either Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Apply to ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 114 Fourth avenue. MWS

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Machine Work, of Wood or Iron, call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 89 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE business man, who can invest $15,000 to increase an old and well established manufacturing business in this city. Two partners now compose the firm. The sales can be increased to $60,000 per annum, with a good profit. Address C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts, on which I desire to make a large amount of money to be placed on good first and second mortgages, at lowest rates. Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call up or apply to C. D. RUEYS Real Estate Broker, office No. 95 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PURCHASER—FOR THE entire stock, fixtures and good will of a Grocery, situated in Trumbull county, Ohio. This Property consists of a Store House, Dwelling, Warehouse, Sprouts, 112 Acres Choice Land, good Buildings, plenty of Fruit, and destined to become one of the most prosperous towns in the west. An excellent locality for a Water Cure. For further particulars address Box 1027 Youngstown, Ohio. Estimated value of Property, $40,000.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A GENERAL Agent and a live Canvasser for a serial work with finished plates. Address, stating age and experience, Room 9, Congregational House, Boston.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting and No. 1 "City Finish" Harness Leather at THORP & DUNN'S, 14 Market street.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street, between Fifth avenue and Diamond alley. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 283 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street, the recent three-story House, 22x60 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 283 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, Seventh ward; Frame House of 7 Rooms; Gas, Water, Washbowls, paved street; Lot 40x100 feet. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 283 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GARDEN FARM, 12 Acres, near Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad; House, Stable and Fruit Trees, etc. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 283 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — SHIN'S PATENT Watchman's Clock and Time Detector. The best and cheapest watcher of the watchmen made. Price, $15. Send for Circular to M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 30x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 30 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. A. M. WILSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING site, containing three and one-fourth Acres, in Twenty-second ward, one square from the line of Fairhope street. Will be sold at a bargain. M. H. DAVIS & CO., 84 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Office hours 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—PATENT REPORTS—A set of 61 Volumes, containing a complete list of Patents from the organization of the Government in 1790 to July 1, 1874. Price, $120. If preferred, they will be sold in lots of ten volumes each. Orders can be received by express, C. O. D. Address G. E. N., this office.

FOR SALE — FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Rollers, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter, and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-head and cylinder. County inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the Neat Paint Roller Works, No. 12 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE — TWO BUILDING LOTS in Thirty-second ward; also, four Lots on Liberty avenue; three Lots on Mary street; two Lots on Penn street, with Frame Dwelling of 4 Rooms, Cellar and Attic, all situate in the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, corner Allegheny and North avenues, Allegheny, built of the best Cleveland Stone Fronts, Brick stories, with Mansard Roofs, French Plate Glass in front; Por

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are requested to assemble, by their delegates, in the Opera House, in the city of LANCASTER, at noon, on *Wednesday, May* 26, 1875, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer.

Each Senatorial and Representative district will be entitled to the same representation therein as they are entitled to under the present apportionment of Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

By order of the Republican State Committee. RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

THE defeat of the bill for the equalization of bounties in the last Congress probably destroys it forever.

THE Southern preachers are now praying for "our whole country, from the Potomac to the Gulf." They do not recognize any of the territory east of the Potomac as any part of *their* country.

REBELS to the front. Congressman-elect KERR, of Indiana, who aspires to the Speakership of the next House, "has gone South to meet a large number of Southern politicians and to lay plans for the next campaign." So says a Western Democratic paper.

THE *Evening Star*, which, if the smallest, is yet one of the brightest orbs in the firmament of Washington journalism, has attained an average daily circulation of close upon fifteen thousand. May it continue to twinkle with steadily increasing prosperity and luster.

THE Arkansas Democrats celebrated the passage of POLAND'S resolution in a very natural and spirited manner. "Whisky flows freely," said the dispatches to the New York *Herald*, "and symptoms of universal hilarity are everywhere manifested by exhilarated Democrats."

ENCOURAGED by the action of Arkansas, the Democratic press of Texas now demands that the Constitution of that State shall in like manner at once "be so changed that there can be no possible danger of negro rule" there. There will be more of this precious sort of work presently.

THE COMMERCIAL derived its information concerning the recent alleged speech of Fort Pillow FORREST, from the Washington *Republican*, and quoted the language attributed to him *verbatim* from that paper. The *Republican*, or its informant, erred slightly in locating Muldon in Tennessee. It is in Mississippi, just across the line. But that does not obliterate the line of his blood-thirsty remarks.

THE outlook for the agricultural interests of the country is improving. The latest advices from Europe report the wheat markets of England and the Continent as steadily improving, and a prediction is ventured by the *Mark Lane Express*, the standard grain authority of Great Britain, that the lowest prices have been reached. We are still in a large supply of cereals in the granaries of the West, and this improvement in the European markets may lead to an export demand at better prices, and a good export business in grain means a revival of business and active employment to railroads and the people.

GARIBALDI'S project for embanking the Tiber and reclaiming the Campagna, etc., is coming to the front in England, from which country most of the money to carry out the enterprise is expected to come, in the shape of a loan, the interest to be secured by the Italian Government; a rather risky kind of security, considering that the Treasury of the country is bankrupt, and its credit well nigh gone. The old General hopes to procure a portion of the means for executing his pet project from us, but it is not likely that our people will loosen their purse strings to any great extent. Besides, Rome would be more to Rome without its Campagna than without its lazzaroni.

A LATE number of the New Orleans *Republican* contained eight columns of advertisements of property to be sold for taxes, over seven of which were devoted to city taxes and less than one to those of the State. While the State government is Republican, the city government is Democratic, as it has been nearly ever since the war. The total State tax amounts to one dollar and fifty cents on the hundred dollars, which is a very high rate, but the city tax is two dollars and fifty cents on the hundred dollars. Query: If the Republican State government is burdensome, extravagant and corrupt, how is the Democratic city government to be characterized?

AN IMMENSE amount of patronage will be at the disposal of FITZ JOHN PORTER, the new carpet-bag Tammany Commissioner of Public Works. It is understood that JEFF. DAVIS is in somewhat straightened circumstances. Here is an admirable opportunity for the new incumbent to assist his old friend. The Tammany Mayor of New York having appointed JEFF'S former private secretary as his own, and the Tammany Sheriff having selected the keeper of Libby Prison as his Clerk of Arrests, why shouldn't PORTER give DAVIS a fat berth? Tammany insists that all its patronage is to be distributed "for the benefit of the regular Democracy," and this would be in perfect harmony with that general purpose.

THE appropriation bills, as well as the Revenue bill, got safely through both Houses of Congress, before adjournment, so that there is no excuse for an extra session. The Democratic leaders are much gratified in consequence. They dreaded an extra session, because it would compel them to show their hands, and develop their policy, or rather their total lack of any thing that can be called a policy, and they regard the postponement of the evil day until next winter as a sort of godsend. The elections of 1875 will not, now, turn so much upon what the Democracy really is, as upon what each voter may imagine it to be; and it is much safer for the Democrats to depend upon popular imagination than upon the sober popular judgment that would be passed upon what they actually do.

WE LEARN, from the Western papers, that a company is being organized at Sioux City, Iowa, to establish a regular stage and freight line of accommodation between that point and the Black Hills, through Northern Nebraska, and that the line is intended to commence running by the middle of next month. The United States Government is bound to put a stop to these unjustifiable and lawless proceedings without delay. No matter how rich or attractive the region in question may be, it belongs to the Indians, not to us. Unless prompt measures are taken by the proper authorities to prevent this proposed invasion, and to expel the adventurers who have already effected a lodgment there, the probabilities are that a great deal of murder and bloodshed will ultimately come of it.

THE first ruling made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the provisions of the new tax and tariff law was in reference to the time of taking effect of the new rates on spirits and tobacco. It is, that collectors may resume sale of stamps for distilled spirits in cistern rooms or warehouses prior to midnight of the third instant, at seventy cents per gallon, and may make requisition for stamps for spirits produced from that date. All spirits so produced after midnight of that day are subject to the tax of ninety cents per gallon, according to the provisions of the new law. Tobacco or cigars in the hands of manufacturers, legally packed and properly stamped prior to midnight of the third instant, are to be charged at the old rate of twenty cents.

RECENTLY, it will be remembered, an effort was made to unite the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, North and South, which failed because the Northern churches would not consent to rescind the resolution passed by the General Assembly in 1863, declaring that it regarded "the civil rebellion for the perpetuation of negro slavery as a great crime, both against our National Government and against GOD." The St. Louis *Presbyterian*, in commenting upon the matter, remarks: "We have not receded a single iota—we have not repented to the extent of a single tear—and we don't intend to." What is this but another method of saying that secession was righteous, that the lost cause, however it may be allowed to sleep, can not in justice be allowed to die? Moreover, if this is the feeling among the professing Christians of the South, who supposes that the worldly element of that section is more forgiving and forgetting? It is plain that, among clergy and laity alike, the old rampant secession spirit is still vigorous, and only needs opportunity to become aggressive once more.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE RESTORED.

The two Houses of Congress did many good and wise things, in the last weeks of the session, and some very foolish ones. Among the latter may be classed the virtual restoration of the franking privilege. This was accomplished by putting a provision in one of the appropriation bills, that the *Congressional Record*, Congressional documents and speeches should go free through the mails, until December 1, 1875, under the frank of any member of Congress.

It is claimed on behalf of the act that it extends the franking privilege only until December 1, and that it was necessary in order to put in circulation the immense mass of documents that have accumulated at the Capitol.

We answer that, if it is necessary to circulate the documents that have accumulated at Washington, it will be just as necessary to circulate those that will here after be printed. The same causes that have led to the accumulation of these documents, now, will continue to operate; and there is not a single reason given for a temporary restoration of the frank that is not equally good for its permanent establishment.

As to the plea that it extends only to December 1st of the current year, it amounts to nothing. The next Congress will not allow itself to be outdone by this, in the matter of allowing its members to pass their mail material free through the postoffice, and will promptly avail themselves of the pretext it affords. One of the first acts of the next Congress will be to make this restoration permanent. The Presidential election comes off in 1876; and the numberless Democratic members from Buncombe will each want the chance of flooding his "deestrick" with his eloquent speeches. Catch *them* at refusing such a chance!

The return to an abuse which grew to be, before it was abolished, a stench in the public nostrils, is one of the evidences that revolutions *do* go backward. NAPOLEON was out of his reckoning when he predicated the contrary. All parties were in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege; and when they had got it out of the way, as a public wrong and rank injustice to those who are compelled to pay their own postage, it was hoped it was done with forever. This, however, is a dragon with more than one head. The sword that was thrust through the first head is not yet dry in its scabbard, and lo! here turns up another head of the same monster. When this one has also been slain, the ugly reptile will turn up with some other frontal appendage; but we have no idea that it has vitality enough to live a perpetual life. The time will surely come when the people will be able to teach their representatives that men who are paid $5,000 for an average of five months' work, must pay for their postage as they pay for their food and their clothes, out of their own purses, and not out of that of the nation.

THE New York *Bulletin* of Thursday has a two column article giving the results of careful and extended inquiries concerning the spring trade prospects and the outlook from various commercial stand points. Upon the whole, the reports are more satisfactory than could have been expected. Business generally is awaiting the advent of better weather, but there are a number of encouraging indications. In the dry goods trade a hopeful feeling prevails, and the weight of opinion among merchants indicates a fair and safe business. The jobbing trade, although opening two or three weeks later than usual, has commenced with fair prospects, stocks in the hands of retailers throughout the country being exceptionally small. In the metal trade there is a feeling of some doubt as to the outlook, but a disposition to hope for some improvement over the present stagnation. Most of the Eastern producers of iron are inclined to hold for rather higher prices, in view of a prospective cutting off of supplies consequent upon the coal strike. So many disappointments have taken place in the wool business that the majority of the trade is rather undisposed to venture upon an opinion as to the future. From the tenor of the remarks of leading dealers, the *Bulletin* concludes there is a hope of a reasonably fair movement, with no great shrinkage in values and possibly a somewhat stiffer tone, but no very radical change in cost. That paper adds: "So far as respects a majority of the trades, we seem to have reached a condition in which a fair show of activity would greatly strengthen confidence and create a marked revival of business. The croaking distrust respecting the solvency of commercial firms has had but very partial confirmation of the frequency of failures; and what misgivings do remain would quickly disappear if the volume and character of business were sufficient to satisfy creditors that a living profit was being realized. There is reason to hope that this bar to complete confidence may be removed by the results of the spring business."

THE admission of Colorado and the refusal to admit New Mexico, did not grow out of any superiority of the inhabitants of one over those of the other, but out of the hope which the Democrats have that they can organize Colorado as a Democratic State, and the fear which they feel of their inability to carry New Mexico. The Democratic members of Congress, therefore, voted for the admission of the one and against the admission of the other. Colorado comes in with a two-thirds vote in the House, but New Mexico could not get a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules in its behalf, and must therefore stay out.

We are opposed to the admission of both or either of these Territories as States, and are very sorry that the bill for the admission of Colorado has passed. There was no reason for the admission of the one that was not equally good for the admission of the other, except the one we have given, that the Democrats have so little hope of carrying New Mexico that they do not want it to come in in time for voting at the Presidential election in 1876. The bull-whackers and mountain-bruisers of Colorado are as poorly qualified for carrying on a State government as the greasers and half-breed Indians of New Mexico; and the cause of good government would not have been set back a bit by keeping both for a long time, yet, under territorial rule.

THE important strides which Philadelphia and Baltimore, Boston and Montreal, are making as points of departure for the produce exports of the country, have alarmed the good people of Buffalo, whose Board of Trade, in an address just issued, in regard to the transportation of grain by the Erie Canal, sounds the following earnest notes of alarm:

"Between 1866 and 1873 the receipts of grain in Boston have more than doubled, having increased from 4,147,752 to 8,463,658 bushels; those of grain and flour at Montreal have also nearly doubled, having increased from 10,394,454 to 19,715,529 bushels; at Philadelphia they have multiplied nearly four-fold, or from 7,260,515 to 24,549,157 bushels; at Baltimore they have more than doubled, the increase being from 8,197,139 to 19,099,717 bushels. During the same time the receipts at New York have only increased from 37,809,105 to 90,731,523 bushels."

Railroads have pretty thoroughly destroyed the monopoly of the Erie Canal as a medium for the transportation of grain from the West, and although it is to be hoped the tolls on that thoroughfare may be brought lower than they are, since whatever tends to lessen freight charges benefits producer and consumer alike, it is very doubtful whether the old ascendancy of the route in question will ever be restored.

THE unanimous vote of thanks to Speaker BLAINE, by the House of Representatives, was no mean or ordinary compliment. The session has been one which developed a great deal of ill-feeling and bad blood, and the struggle for parliamentary advantages of all kinds has been very great. RANDALL, and COX, and FERNANDO WOOD have all been in training as candidates for Speaker of the next House, and each had to show off his parliamentary agility in such a way as to make capital for himself hereafter. Their zeal to distinguish themselves as parliamentarians has naturally given BLAINE, as Speaker, a great deal of unnecessary trouble; but he has pulled through handsomely, and even his Democratic opponents are compelled to concede to him the praise of having acted impartially, fairly and honorably towards all the members of the House, without regard to political differences. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, this is high praise, and well-deserved, and places Mr. BLAINE among the foremost men of the nation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Oregon expects a large immigration this year.

A "Woman's Temperance Crusade" has been started in India.

The Legislature of Michigan is favorably considering a very mild railway law.

The spread of folly. At Fall River the operatives of five of the mills are now on strike.

St. Louis proposes to reconstruct her streets at a total cost of a million and a half of dollars.

Mary Moody is moodily serving her forty-second term in the Boston "House of Industry."

Michigan is led to propose to put a portion of her State prisoners at work in the copper mines.

The Republicans have been generally successful in the various city elections in Maine this week.

If, as is said, snow is an excellent fertilizer for wheat, there ought to be a good wheat crop this year.

Dr. DeKoven continues to gain. Of the eleven standing committees so far heard from, seven give consent.

Should that sick Brooklyn juror die, let it be inscribed on his tomostone, "This man was talked to death."

Rise up William Allen predicts that the floods this spring will be greater than they have been since Noah's time.

In various States the politicians of both parties are busy in figuring out programmes for the fall campaign.

M. D. Conway is coming over here to lecture on the father of the Democratic party—his subject being the Devil.

The Chicago *Times* devotes three columns to description of "the snobs of New York," and doesn't half exhaust the subject.

The woman's temperance movement in Washington this winter has been very efficient and accomplished important results.

President Grant has signified his intention of being present at the centennial celebration at Lexington, Mass., on the 15th of April.

The great Sanscrit scholar Max Muller is about to undertake the delicate task of translating all the Oriental Bibles into English.

Canadian Senators will hereafter be chosen by the local Legislatures, after our fashion, instead of by the Dominion Government.

All the manufactories along the line of the James river, Virginia, have been compelled to suspend operations on account of the flood.

And now a cry for help comes from the farmers of many of the Western counties of Missouri, in whose faces want is said to be staring.

There is a good deal of whisky in the *Courier-Journal's* neighborhood, and that paper evidently feels the effects of the contiguity.

The approaching semi-centennial of the completion of the Erie canal, is to be duly celebrated by the people of New York State and city.

Work has been resumed at the extensive Vulcan Iron Works in St. Louis, and it is thought business will now be continued uninterruptedly.

According to the report of the Canadian Premier, over 14,000 Americans settled in Canada during the past year. This will accelerate annexation.

The only son of Andrew Johnson is engaged in business in Greenville, Tenn., and remains, in the absence of his father, his mother's protector.

A real chevaux-de-freeze. The ice at Quebec has formed a mass of icebergs which constitute an almost impassable barrier across the river.

A large number of persons, of many years experience in the business of statesmanship, would now like to find employment at any useful occupation.

Congress left cleaner appropriation bills than any passed since the war. This is the more remarkable in view of the large number of members going out.

Chicago is to have a new iron mill. Among its heaviest stockholders are William Brown, the great iron manufacturer of Ohio, whose name it will take.

"Drawing-room" cars are to be introduced on the New York street railroads, for the use of which five cents will be charged in addition to the regular fare.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of California has decided that any man having but one eye cannot become a member of the order. Does not this decision savor of eye-dolatry?

Who says women don't mind their p's and q's? The spelling schools that are spreading all over the country are said to demonstrate the fact that a woman can spell four times better than a man.

A new method for making more than the usual quantity of tea from any given quantity of the leaf, consists in steaming the leaves before steeping. Fourteen pints of a good quality may thus be brewed from one pound of tea.

The New York *Herald* says: "The turbulence of Louisiana and Alabama is not the uprising of a great people against oppressive national laws." Quite true. It is the down-getting of lawless people against just national laws.

Last month, under Democratic government, in Petersburg, Va., twenty-nine whites were committed to jail for vagrancy, while only six colored were committed for the same offense. How is that for a law to "catch niggers?"

The Illinois Legislature has passed a law permitting non-residents to loan money in that State at a rate not exceeding ten per cent., and placing them on an equal footing with residents as to the recovery of principal and interest at maturity.

The Adams' family is nothing if not prophetic. Charles Francis, Jr., predicts that all the railway systems of the country will ultimately be consolidated into one powerful monopoly, and that they will become a department of the Government, just as the postoffice now is.

PERSONAL.

John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will, it is understood, leave Baltimore to-day for Florida.

Mr. Laborious Potter has been elected to the City Council of Paducah, Kentucky, *vice* Mr. Nicholas Grief. Praise God, Barebones, that you are not alive, or the Paducahans would have you!

A daughter of Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, who has been studying in the Chicago Conservatory of Music, is spoken of by competent critics as a brilliant player, and as giving promise of becoming a great pianist.

Dorsey, the great colored caterer of Philadelphia, is dead. It is on record concerning him that he once refused his services to a Democrat, because he could not wait upon a party of persons who were disloyal to the Government. This was before the Civil Rights bill was passed.

The Maine delegation in Congress, just prior to the adjournment of the House, placed on the Speaker's table a large morocco box, containing a present from them as an acknowledgment of their esteem. Speaker Blaine at once sent it home, without looking to see what its contents were. Some say the box contained a silver gavel and a statue of himself in the same precious metal, others, that it was a silver tankard.

Metempsychosis. Frederic Stiebman, watchmaker in Paris, said his soul had passed into a watch at which he had been working for twenty years. He wound the watch lost many minutes—the next day it gained many; thereupon Frederic went to bed and said he was very ill. The watch stopped, and Frederic, when he saw the hands motionless, sprang up from his recumbent posture and fell back—dead.

Several parties of Senators and Representatives have been made up for trips to Europe, the Pacific coast, and to other points, during the coming spring and summer. About the last of this month a party of Senators, including Messrs. Cameron, Dennis, Gordon, Morton, Ransom and others, will make the trip by way of New Orleans to the City of Mexico, where they will be the guests of the Mexican Government.

Mark Grason, of Richmond, Va., is backed to walk around the world, a distance of 19,226 miles by his route, in 600 days, which makes his average thirty-two miles a day. During his shipboard travels he will walk his distance regularly. He is twenty-eight years old, five feet seven inches high, and weighs 139 pounds. He starts from the City Hall, New York, April 3d, and agrees to walk back to it November 23, 1876. He should have started on the first.

Hon. A. G. Riddle, a prominent lawyer of Ashtabula, Ohio, has written a new novel. It bears the title of "Alice Brand; or a Romance of the Capital," and deals with persons and things in Washington during the administration of Andrew Johnson. Some of the most striking scenes in the book are those in which figure President Johnson, Secretary Stanton, Secretary Seward, Chief Justice Chase, Secret Service Baker, Mrs. Groly, the notorious pardon broker, and other well known characters.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. Andrew Hunter died at his residence in Knox township, Jefferson county, recently, aged eighty-five years.

Mr. John Boyer, of Phœnixville, said to be the oldest printer in the State, celebrated his eighty-second birthday on the 22d ult.

Womelsdorf, Berks county, boasts of a man who is six feet seven and three-quarters inches tall. He weighs 233 pounds and has "muscles of iron."

A four-year old daughter of Hamilton Brown, of Reading, played with matches on Wednesday, set her clothes on fire, and was burned to death.

The West Branch furniture factory, in Williamsport, was burned on Wednesday night. Loss $16,000; insurance $10,000. Forty-five men were thrown out of work.

In Swatara township, Lancaster county, stands a stone building, which is now used as a tenant house, which is over 125 years old. The entire building is yet in good condition.

A large hawk was shot near Gettysburg, a few days ago, that had a steel trap fastened to one of its legs. The leg was hanging by the skin, the trap clasp having nearly severed it.

It cost them two dollars to get a blacksmith to pry open a Philadelphia charity-box, and when he got in it and emptied out four cents, the charitable ladies, who had been engineering the box for a year, looked on awful look at each other.

There is some talk of a college being erected in the central part of Eastern Pennsylvania by the religious denomination known as the Evangelical Association, sometimes called the German Methodists. The city of Reading is talked of as the probable place.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the 4th inst. says: The State House clock stopped last night at twelve o'clock, and those who waited to hear it strike that hour waited in vain. The man who has charge of it could not imagine the cause of the stoppage, as the works appeared to be in perfectly good condition. But this morning an investigation showed that the sleet had beaten in upon the bell and had coated it with ice until the hammer was frozen fast to the surface of the bell. When the time for striking came the wheel could not lift the hammer, and the hours went by unheralded.

The Pennsylvania Local Elections.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The result of the recent local elections in Pennsylvania indicate that the "tidal wave" is returning. Its first splash upon the shore comes with a rush and roar that reminds one of the old times of Republican victories in the Keystone State. Philadelphia was last week carried by a clean sweep, and the Republicans score to their credit a majority of 12,000 in a vote of 80,000, sixteen magistrates out of twenty-four, twenty-two Select Council men out of twenty-nine, fifty-five Common Councilmen out of seventy, not to mention School Directors and Assessors in the same ratio. Lancaster, which was about a tie last year, elects a Republican Mayor by 454 majority, and the Republicans carry nearly the entire Council and School Board, and this in a city which the Democrats usually carry. The old Democratic city of Reading, which gave a Democratic majority of 500 only four months ago, turns a somersault, and comes up smiling with 200 Republican majority. Harrisburg, which has been a doubtful city for a long time, and gave a Democratic majority last fall, also turns a Republican majority of 550, and has broken up the whole Democratic crowd by electing seven out of nine select Councilmen, eighteen out of twenty-one Common Councilmen, six out of nine School Directors, all of the city and nearly all of the ward officers. It was a rout of the Bourbons, horse, foot, and dragoons. Allegheny, which was about equally divided last fall, elects a Republican Council, and Pittsburgh also, which gave a Democratic majority in nearly every ward in November, and changed the political complexion of the Legislature. The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL reports that the news from Newcastle, Meadville, Erie, Titusville, and Wilkesbarre, and such county seats as Allentown, Easton, Norristown, West Chester, Lebanon, Pottsville, and Tyrone, shows that the Republicans of these and other cities and towns were wide awake and successfully earnest in maintaining their local supremacy.

Now, there must be a cause for this sudden change in the State of Pennsylvania. The towns reported above are not simply Republican towns, accustomed year after year to cast Republican majorities, but some of them are Democratic strongholds and others "doubtful," and others, formerly Republican, which only four months ago gave Democratic majorities. The cause of the change can be discovered. The people of Pennsylvania, like the people of almost every other State, resolved last year that there must be a change. The Republican party had, to some extent, lost its hold upon the public by reason of the revelations made in the investigation of Credit Mobilier, subsidies, and land-grants, and had become demoralized with Butlerism, carpet-baggery, and misrule in the Southern States. In addition to these, times were hard, trade was dull, a panic had extended over the country involving wide-spread financial disaster, manufactories were closed or running on short time, wages were unworked, and there was a general want of confidence in every business community. The Democratic leaders took advantage of this condition of things, and, through a remedy, if intrusted with power, which was to bring about good times, lighten taxes, and purify local government.

The people took the promised remedy for two reasons, first, that they might apply salutary discipline to the Republican party leaders and wipe out the demoralizing principles of Butlerism, and second, because they hoped that the promises held out by the Democrats might in some degree be fulfilled. The discipline was applied very thoroughly, not only in Pennsylvania, but even in Massachusetts. The salary-grabbers were everywhere chastised, and in common councils, in school boards, in State Legislatures, in Congress, Republicans took back seats and "Reformers" came to the front. The reformers, however, didn't come. The promises were not carried into effect. In Pennsylvania, the Reform Legislature has done nothing. Its session of three months has been as fruitless as that of the Illinois "Reform" Legislature. It has outraged the public sentiment of the State by the election of a ballot-box stuffing politician to the United States Senate. It has corrected no abuses, stopped no Treasury leaks, retrenched no expenditures, cut off no frauds, and has failed to inaugurate any reforms.

The thousands of Republicans in Pennsylvania who voted the "Reform" Democratic ticket last fall are now heartily disgusted at their treachery to pledges. The Reformers, and have returned to their "first love," and the result is, the old Bourbons are experiencing a series of reverses all over the State wherever the people can get a blow at them.

As in Pennsylvania, so in the country at large. The spectacle of their old friends coming into power again has encouraged the ex-rebels to manifest their hatred of the Union Government. The furious speech of John Young Brown was the index of what will take place at the next session of Congress when the Southern Democrats, the majority of whom were in the Confederate army or held civil offices under the Confederate government, get control of the Democratic caucus, dictate the policy of the House, and hold the power of the purse and the sword. The people of Pennsylvania have already grown disgusted with the pretenses of the Reformers, the shallowness of their promises, and their failure to correct, or even try to correct, any abuses, and, as they are the first to have the opportunity, they have improved it by electing Republicans again. The Democratic "reaction" in Pennsylvania was but short-lived. Their brief tenure of office has shown that there is no hope of reforms from old Bourbons. The election in Pennsylvania is the first gun in the campaign of 1875. We are soon to hear from Connecticut and New Hampshire. It remains to be seen whether the people of those two States will not join hands with Pennsylvania in denouncing this Bourbon humbug of reform.

The New Postal Cards.

The new postal cards will be like those now in use. The color will be violet blue. The border and all directions as to where and how to write name and address will be displayed with. The monogram formed of the letters "U. S." will be printed on the card in black ink. This will be on the upper left-hand corner, across which will be the words "Postal Card." The vignette—Liberty, with her luxuriant tresses hanging down her back and confined by a cap—adorns the upper right-hand corner. The new cards will be identical in size with the old ones. They will cost $1 39 a thousand to manufacture, and will be ready for delivery about the middle of April.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Furnishing Goods ALL KINDS.

White Shirts A SPECIALTY.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO ONE PRICE FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE

818 AND 820 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between COLUMBUS WEST and LOUIS GLESENKAMP, under the firm name of C. WEST & CO., Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. COLUMBUS WEST retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by LOUIS GLESENKAMP, who, having purchased the interest of said COLUMBUS WEST, is authorized to collect all monies due to and pay all debts of the late firm.

COLUMBUS WEST.
LOUIS GLESENKAMP.

March 1, 1875.

IN RETIRING FROM THE LATE FIRM of C. WEST & CO., I heartily thank my many friends and customers for past favors, and cheerfully recommend my late partner, Mr. LOUIS GLESENKAMP, to public favor, he having superintended the construction of all work done by the firm for the last sixteen years. Is well qualified to conduct the business; that with increased facilities for turning out work, I feel assured all work done by him in the future will be equal, if not superior, to that of the late firm, of the very best description, and that by prompt attention to business he will merit and receive a liberal patronage.

COLUMBUS WEST.

I RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE attention of the public to the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF CARRIAGES, COACHES, BAROUCHES AND BRUGGIES, in Western Pennsylvania. Special attention is called to the

"BERLIN CARRIAGE,"

Which in style, quality and beauty cannot be excelled. I also have a large assortment of EASTERN VEHICLES, of improved styles, which will be sold at reduced prices.

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Having completed the alteration of our Storeroom, we would respectfully announce our intention to Re-open

MARCH 6th, 1875.

We have arranged our Store with a view to the convenience of customers, and to secure expedition in all branches of our business.

Our Stock will be new throughout, embracing all the Latest Novelties in

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

By attention to customers, inducements in prices, and adherance to a high standard of quality, we hope to merit a continuation of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

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A Large and Attractive Stock OF

NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,

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NEW BOUNTY BILL PASSED.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY, BOUNTY

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B. F. Brown's Office,

131 Smithfield Street, Second Floor.

All Soldiers who have Discharges should bring them with them.

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WE ARE NOW OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC MEN TO ACT AS AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF OUR CELEBRATED FAMILY AND NEW NO. 6 AND 7 MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES. FOR PARTICULARS AND CHOICE OF TERRITORY, ADDRESS AT ONCE,

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New Shawls,

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Equally Good Bargains in Finest Alpacas.

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Were sold in 1874—being a gain of more than 1,000,000 over the year previous: this, with the marked increase in the sales of the other numbers, shows that the superior qualities of these Pens are being more and more appreciated, and that they are destined to take their place as the most popular Steel Pens in the market. They are made of the best steel, by the most skillful workmen in Europe, and are a nearer approximation to the real Swan Quill action than anything of the kind hitherto invented.

The Spencerian Steel Pens are universally used in the Commercial Colleges throughout the United States, more largely than any others; and the United States Government, and quite generally in the Banks, Counting Houses and Schools of the country; and are for sale by the trade generally.

We claim for the Spencerian superiority over all other pens in durability, elasticity, flexibility, and in evenness of point.

*.*The Spencerian Pens are comprised IN 15 NUMBERS, varying in flexibility and fineness of point, and, for the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a CARD containing a SAMPLE OF EACH NUMBER by mail, securely enclosed, on receipt of 25 CENTS.

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People's Savings Bank

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE

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Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

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Bank of Discount and Deposit

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Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

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Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

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30 WOOD STREET,

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This Celebrated Stove has been thoroughly tested and pronounced the BEST STOVE introduced for Coal, combining all modern improvements, and for Beauty of Design unequalled.

OVENS EXTRA LARGE!

PERFECT BAKER!!

Fire Plates so arranged as to make this the most durable as well as most successful operating Stove yet introduced.

Ask for the EXCELSIOR!

Our Stock comprises every Variety of COOK, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES.

Also, INDOROUS STOVEWARE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, 1875.

The continued dullness of the money market is the prominent feature of local affairs. At some of the banks it seems almost like a holiday, and the clerks find it difficult to keep their time fully employed. The low prices for money which have been prevailing for some time past are not improving, and we hear of numerous transactions at unusually moderate figures. One bank we know of offered $150,000 at 5 per cent. on five days call, but could find no takers. Among mercantile borrowers call loans can be negotiated at 6 per cent.

This ease in money in the commercial centers is extending to other points, and today several country bank officers were in town offering to loan money on good security at 7 or 8 per cent. Capital is really very plenty in this market, much more so than it has ever been at this time of year, but lenders are also much more discriminating in their transactions than ever before, showing that the prominent feature of the loan market is still the same lack of confidence which has prevailed for a year, to a greater or less extent.

—As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns the national banks are publishing their reports as called for by the Comptroller of the Currency, showing their condition at the close of business March 1, 1875.

—Subjoined we present a summary statement of the resources and liabilities of all the national banks of the United States for the date given, and also an analysis of the condition of the reserves of the country banks and those in the redemption cities:

Abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1874, compared with the returns of October 2, 1874:

RESOURCES.

	Dec. 31, 1874.	Oct. 2, 1874.
Loans and discounts	$ 900,898,976	$ 919,970,027
Overdrafts	4,963,602	4,524,163
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	382,976,200	383,254,800
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	14,744,000	14,691,700
Do on hand	15,200,800	13,313,350
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	28,313,473	27,307,829
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	80,488,831	83,885,129
Due from other national banks	48,100,842	39,695,309
Due from State and bankers	11,635,573	11,196,611
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	39,190,883	38,112,925
Current expenses	5,510,966	7,636,758
Premiums paid	5,620,212	5,570,570
Checks and other cash items	14,005,317	12,296,416
Exchanges for Clearing House	112,993,317	97,383,687
Bill of other national banks	22,508,656	18,422,818
Bills of State banks	24,390	27,190
Fractional currency	2,292,668	2,224,943
Specie	24,425,761	21,240,913
Legal tender notes	52,604,791	50,916,945
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	33,670,000	42,830,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	16,983,083	17,054,108
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund	4,108,029	3,295,843
Total	$1,901,499,638	$1,877,180,942

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$495,897,481	$493,761,121
Surplus funds	129,483,661	128,935,100
Undivided profits	51,477,969	51,584,437
National bank notes outstanding	331,166,159	333,225,298
State bank notes outstanding	880,775	961,907
Dividends unpaid	6,068,883	3,515,340
Individual deposits	682,856,249	659,698,905
U. S. deposits	7,492,307	7,302,153
Deposits of the U. S. disbursing officers	3,579,722	3,927,828
Due to national banks	128,188,675	129,102,949
Due to State banks and bankers	51,629,092	50,718,007
Notes and bills rediscounted	6,305,852	4,197,292
Bills payable	5,388,900	4,950,177
Total	$1,902,849,828	$1,877,180,942
Number of banks	2,022	2,004

COUNTRY BANKS (15 PER CENT.).

	Dec. 31, 1874.	Oct. 2, 1874.
Reserve required	$ 45,487,042	$ 100,731,331
Reserve held	103,592,165	100,941,699
Excess over legal res.	58,105,123	96,953,781
Ratio of reserve, p. ct.	34.1	34.3

Composition of Reserve—

Due from redeeming agents	$39,925,018	$52,714,768
Specie	1,992,393	2,373,290
Legal tenders	34,902,951	$2,895,197
U. S. certificates of dep.	775,000	775,000
Five p. c. red'mp. fund	11,892,708	11,891,414
No. of banks	1,797	1,774

RESERVE CITIES (25 PER CENT.).

Reserve required	$51,789,506	$53,738,059
Reserve held	70,497,421	74,351,362
Excess over legal reserve	18,707,915	21,613,303
Ratio of reserve, p. ct.	34.9	34.8

Composition of Reserve—

Due from redeeming agents	$26,553,818	$31,142,306
Specie	3,352,458	3,232,620
Legal tenders	26,962,852	26,207,710
U. S. certificates of deposit	10,500,000	11,500,000
Five p. c. red'mp. fund	3,687,293	3,696,675
No. of banks	180	180

CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.

BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, N. Y., March 4, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

At the opening of the market prices were in the main lower in the early part of the day, pressure to realize. We observe, however, a strong undertone which rallies the market at each decline, and the recoveries from these shorts into covering. Pacific Mail was very active and sensitive, reflecting the growing probability of a virtual consolidation of the interests of the Pacific railroads and the steamship company of opinion also prevails amongst operators. The first sale was at 50 under the opening price, and 60 (!) was bid. Many sales made at the time were on that account cancelled. It had the effect of demoralizing the entire list of railroad stock. It, however, rallied with the other market, and closed strong at an advance of 1 per cent. over the opening. And, in fact, over the lowest sale. The market rallied to Albert Lea's opening, and, notwithstanding steadied until near the close, when it became strong at about the best prices of the day. Gold opened at 112¼, and closed at 112¾.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 5, 1875.	10:30.	11:30.	12:30.	1:30.	2:30.	3:30.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¾	113	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1864	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1868	120	120	120	120	120	120
10-40's, Registered	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
10-40's, coupons	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Currency 6's	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
New 5 per cents	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Western Union Tel	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Pacific Mail	38	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
Quicksilver						
Adams Express						
American Express						
Michigan Central	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Illinois Central	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
Lake Shore					101	
Chicago & Northwestern	41	41¾	41¾	42¼	41	41¾
Do preferred		68	68	68	68	68
Rock Island		103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	34½	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Do preferred	52	53	53	53	53	53
Fort Wayne		98	98	98	98	98
Ohio & Mississippi	25	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Harlem						
Hannibal & St. Joe	21	21	21	21	21	21
Do preferred						
C. C. & I. C.						
Tennessee, old	64	64	64	64	64	64
Do, new	64	64	64	64	64	64
South Carolinas, Act	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
South Carolinas, July	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Missouri 6's	87	87	87	87	87	87

wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour, in 5 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@28 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@27 00 for No. 1; $25 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 60 ₱ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Groceries.

There was a medium jobbing trade in groceries to-day with quotations not materially changed. Sugars and tobacco are firm at the recent advance while coffees and teas are easy. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fair	14½c	Standard A	10¼c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9½c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9½c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	41 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	40½c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Young Hyson	50@81 00	Strictly ch'e N. O.	72c
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50@1 00	Good	68c
Japan	55@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25@1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	65c
Souchong	25@1 00	Lower grades	45@50c
Rice.	₱ lb.	*Raisins.*	
Choice Carol'a	8½@8¾c	Layers, ₱ bx	$3
Patna	7½@8c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12 c
Rangood	7¼@7½c	Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Spices.		Prunes	10@11 c
Cloves	55 c	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Allspice	17½@18c	Common	5½c
Cassia	40 @45 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Nutmegs	@1 35	Corn	10½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, ₱ 100 lbs kgs	6c
Star, full weight	13c	Bi-carb, ₱ lb papers	8c
Stearine	16c		

Tobacco—The market continues firm at the advanced quotations, which are as follows:

Spun roll	60@63c	Rough & Ready	35@36c
Black Navy	55@58c	Fine Cut Plugs	70@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	Fine Cut	55@60c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Cut and Dry	40@45c
Extra Choice Navy	62@65c	Scotch Snuff	65@75c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Black Snuff	60@65c
Virginia Navy	58@62c	Six Twist	43@45c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	*Cigars—*	
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Penn's seed	$13@20
Double Thick	62@66c	Connecticut	25@33
Flounders	63@65c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Bright Pounds	63@ 81	Havana	90@150

Fish—There is a fair demand at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do. ₱ 100	$5 50
mackerel ₱ $25 bbl		Boneless codfish	
No. 1 mess	23 00	₱ lb	8
Extra No. 1 large	20 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl	6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	15 00	₱ bbl	6 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring, ₱ bbl	5 00
Extra No. 2	12 00	Labrador herring,	
No. 2 bay	11 50	₱ half bbl	5 00
New No. 3	9 50	Trout, ₱ half bbl	6 50
Georges codfish		Round do	6 75@7 00
medium, ₱ 100	6 00		

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 75@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, per doz, $2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, per doz, $2 00; peas, 2-lb cans, $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75 @2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 60; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; plum pickles, per doz, $1 35; quart pickles, per doz, $2 50; gallon pickles, per doz, $5 00.

CANNED OILS—The market is steady. We quote 14@14½c from store; sales of round lots on the cars are made at a reduction on these rates.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Extra choice apples are quoted at $ 3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl; $2 50@2 75 for prime; $2 00@2 25 for common to medium.

APPLE BUTTER—In light supply and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—The demand is light and supply liberal. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 per bushel; medium at $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 60@1 70.

BUTTER—The market is quotable at about 28@29c for choice, and 20@24c for medium; poor to common grades meet with no favor from buyers, and are nominally liable.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 40@43c ₱ lb in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 43@45c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, at $3 00 ₱ cwt; $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl; self-raising buckwheat flour is quoted, in 5-lb packages, at $4 20 ₱ dozen packages.

CHEESE—We quote at 15½@16c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17½@18c; Sweitzer 16@16½ ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote strictly fresh at 35@36c; limed are quotable at 27@28c per doz.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb 62½@65c; for mixed, 50@55c; for mixed, in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@30c, as to quality.

MIXED MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Under the influence of a short supply the market continues strong, and prices are still very firm. Quotations are now at about $1 20 from store, for prime peachblows; $1 00@1 10 for prime rose; in small way transactions have been reported on track at $1 15.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations are as follows: Live turkeys, 12@13c; live chickens, 10@11c; live ducks, 12@13c; live geese, 12@13c; dressed turkeys, 16@17c; dressed chickens, 12@13c; dressed ducks, 14@15c; dressed geese, 14@15c.

PEACHES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c; hundred black cherries 10@11c ₱ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 8½@9c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 20@ 25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat honey is quoted at 15@16c. Medium pickles are quoted at $6 00 ₱ bbl; $3 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy is in moderate demand and the market is steady. We quote at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bu; extra timothy seed is quoted at $3 00@3 05 in round lots; $3 10@3 25 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and firm at $1 45@1 50. Clover seed is quoted nominally at $7 25@7 50; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 per bushel; blue grass seed is quoted at $2 00@2 50.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@ 15c ₱ gallon for pure cider for export.

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 9c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 11½c; clear rib sides at 12½c; clear sides at 13c.

HAM—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13c ₱ lb; canvassed do, 14c; canvassed, 15c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; dried beef, in beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $7 00.

MESS PORK—The market is steady. We quote at $20 00@20 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Quiet and steady. We quote prime lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 11½c; half bbls do, 12c; refined, in tierces, 14½c; in 5 bbls, 15½c; in 1 bbl, 16c; in 50-lb cans, 15½c; in 25-lb cans, 15½c; in 10-lb pails do, 16c; in 5-lb pails do, 16½c; in 3-lb pails do, 18c; in 1-lb pails do, 19c.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—We quote extra No. 1 winter streaked at 11 10@11 ½ ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—We quote at 7½c for choice, and 7@7½c for medium.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is fair and prices are well sustained. We quote at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

General Merchandise.

ALES—We quote: X $6 00 ₱ barrel; XX $6 00 ₱ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' Ring Edge ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; importations of gallons, 24 and 25 00; barrels, 4 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 63 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 2 dozen pints, $5 50@6 50; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Barke & Co., $6 50@7 00 ₱ dozen; Scotch ales, bottled by A. Barke & Co., $6 50@7 00 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND WHISKIES—We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 ₱ gallon. Highwines are active and firm at $1 10@1 11 ₱ gallon.

CARBON OILS—Refined, 14 cents; crude not quoted; cases and barrels, 14c.

CANDLES—We quote: Adamantine, 12½c; star, 13c; extra, 11½c; sperm, 45c; paraffine, 18@20c.

CANNED GOODS—Quoted as follows: 3-lb cans, $1 50 ₱ dozen; 2-lb cans $1 00; 2-lb cans $3 50; 3-lb cans $3 00; 10-lb boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market is steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm at the recent advance. Choice hurl is quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; brushes, 10@11c; good to choice stalk braid, 10@11c; inferior brush, 8@9c. Brooms are also strong in sympathy. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common, $3 00; No. 3 common, $3 50; No. 4 common, $4 00; No. 3, carpet, $4 25; No. 4 do, $5 00; fancy parlor, $6 50; straw boat brushes at $2 25@3 00 ₱ doz; whisk brooms, $1 75@2 25.

CORDAGE—Trade for Connellsville coke continues dull and prices are unchanged at $2 50@2 75 ₱ ton, delivered free on board cars. Connellsville coal is selling at $2 50@2 60 ₱ ton, delivered, in fair lots; on

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 35, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 5, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.12	30	89	S. E.	Gentle	Lsnow
2 P.M..	29.95	36	80	S.	Gentle	Lsnow
9 P.M..	29.99	26	80	E.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.02 Highest thermom.. 43
Mean thermom.... 31 Lowest thermom.. 21

The Monitors.

The vessels built here during the war, and known as the "monitors," having served their purpose, and having been disposed of at New Orleans, are being marketed by piecemeal. Curiously enough, some of the old iron is finding its way back to this city. Four hundred and fifty tons arrived here yesterday, by steamer, in the form of scrap iron.

Literature for Everybody.

With his usual kindness, Mr. Gildenfenny, of No. 45 Fifth avenue, has again supplied his office with a fine bundle of choice reading. He receives all the popular publications as soon as issued, such as books, magazines, illustrated and sheet papers. His stock of novels, albums, stationery, pocket-books, etc., is unsurpassed in this city.

Diamond Pin Recovered.

Detective John Moesner has recovered a valuable breast pin, lost or stolen some days since. A colored man named Moss yesterday sold it to a Wylie avenue jeweler for $2.50. The jeweler, Mr. Weimer, called the attention of the officer to the fact that the pin was worth probably $200. Moss arrested and is in the lock-up. The pin is said to belong to a gentleman named Duff.

The Monongahela Wharves.

The Committee on Monongahela wharves met last evening and approved pay rolls as follows:

North Side wharf	$143 33
South Side wharf	108 33

The receipts from the wharves for February were:

North Side	$650 00
South Side	175 00

Gough Again.

John B. Gough is announced to deliver a second and last lecture at Library Hall on Tuesday evening next, taking for his subject "Eloquence and Oratory." The first part of the evening's programme will be a prelude consisting of recitations by a Pittsburgh lady, and songs by a leading gentleman of local celebrity. Tickets are for sale at the Library reading room, and at Caniff's, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street.

The Ice Gorge in the Allegheny.

A dispatch from Kittanning last night says: The gorge is in the same situation as yesterday, with the water slowly rising above the bridge. People living on the banks above the bridge have left their houses, anticipating a flood. An order was issued to-day prohibiting there was a general thaw to-day. It will take about ten feet of water to float the ice gorge in the river to move the ice, as most of it is now resting on the bed of the river, with little or no water under it. At this hour it is beginning to freeze.

Receipts of Muck Bar.

During the month of February, the few rolling mills which have been in operation here, have received 3,410 tons of muck bar, from points east and north of this city, together with 1,290 tons of scrap iron. As these importations are mainly the result of the strike among the boilers, they can figure up the loss which has been sustained in wages by not manufacturing this product themselves. Of the muck bar, 2,230 tons were received by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 1,140 tons by the Pennsylvania, and 40 tons by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The Reward for Ortwein's Arrest.

The claimants for the reward of $1,000, offered by the County Commissioners for the arrest of Ortwein, the murderer of the Bimmerli family, number a dozen or more. The Commissioners have received their applications, and will ask the Court to assist them in making a proper distribution. The following are the names of the claimants: Wm. F. Lorenz, heirs of John Schoeneck, Joseph J. Rupp, house, John P. Wacker, Samuel Long, John McChesney, Philip Schumar, Wm. Weir, Wm. Boyer, Albert Richard Kress and John B. Jones. The $1,000 offered by the friends of the Hamnetts will probably be distributed in like manner as that offered by the county authorities.

The Board of Revisors.

The revisors of city valuations held another session yesterday, Mr. McElroy in the chair.

A number of appeals from the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards were acted upon.

Mr. Smith on offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Board has not had sufficient time to give the Third, Fourth, Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth wards a full hearing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Select Councils to grant us five days more time to hear parties who have not had the opportunity of appealing of said wards, or any ward desiring to be heard.

Mr. McIlhenny moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of seven to seven to thirteen nays.

The Board then adjourned.

Natural Curiosities.

Mr. James Connor, for many years a leading merchant on Liberty street, has been for a year or two past in the Rocky Mountain country, engaged in collecting specimens in zoology, ornithology and mineralogy. The result of his labors can now be seen by the public who are interested in the curious and beautiful in nature, by visiting and acquainting themselves of the vast resources of the mining districts of the Far West. Connor has opened a fine exhibition of his collection on the Rocky Mountain birds and minerals over the American Express Office, on Fifth street, near Sixth avenue. Our readers should avail themselves of the splendid opportunity now presented of seeing the beautiful and curious animals, birds, precious stones and ores in which our new sister State of Colorado abounds. The rooms are open from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., during which hours all who feel inclined may visit the exhibition without expense.

Pittsburgher Robbed in New York.

Mr. Wm. M. Kennedy, of the firm of Marshall, Kennedy & Co., flour merchants, of this city, has had rather an unpleasant experience in New York. The *Herald* says: "William M. Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, stopping temporarily at the Westminster Hotel, charged Lewis Nephew with the larceny of $50 worth of clothing and jewelry. The larceny took place on the 17th inst., in the afternoon, between five and six o'clock, and while Mr. Kennedy was at tea. The accused sneaked into the room from the street and was not observed by any one's activity in the hotel. The property was not recovered, except an overcoat which was found in a trunk in Nephew's mother's apartments, No. 368 East Fourth street. He was remanded several times by Justice Flammers, Mallen and Handy, of the Eighteenth precinct, a chance to recover the property, but with the exception that they were told that it was not successful. Nephew said he was a painter and lived with his mother. He denies his guilt."

Boilers Resuming Work.

Two boilers resumed work yesterday at the furnaces of Graff, Bennett & Co., at Millvale, at $4 50 per ton. A third was going to work, but was waited on by a party of strikers, who by threats deterred him fuuidling his engagement. The Superintendent of the works, Mr. Williams, states that the puddling furnaces could have been started six weeks ago, had it not been for threats, as plenty of men could be obtained at that figure to work; as it is, only one or two can be found at a time who are willing to take the risks of personal violence threatened. Mr. Williams had engaged additional boilers, but he said they were waited upon Thursday evening by fifteen men, who dared them to work. Despite these threats, more men have signified their intention of commencing work next week, and the mill proprietors will see that they meet with no violence. The old mill hands he said are not the persons who are thus interfering with their business, but boilers from other mills, as he well knew that the men he formerly had under his direction, would not stoop so low. At present the gates surrounding the mill premises are closed against the strikers, and Mr. Williams himself is stationed near the two working puddling furnaces, that no harm is done. He says, come what may, he will protect all men under his care. On the closed gates were written warning all boilers and helpers to keep away from the premises.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in Recorder Richardson's office yesterday:

Thomas McCarthy to John Vankirk, August 21, 1874, lot in Union township $312 50
Lewis Haney, guardian, to Samuel Hickey, Allegheny, Feb. 1, 1875, lot in McKeesport borough, 60x70 feet, Third street.....
Lewis Haney to Susan N. Findley, December 8, 1874, lot Third street, McKeesport, 60 feet front by 150 feet in..... 1,000 00
Wm. Moyle to Andrew G. Neff, September 20, 1867, lot in Sharpsburg, Ferry street, 40x126 feet..... 3,200 00
George G. Reimer to Mrs. Emma Cassebeer, Allegheny, Feb. 27, 1875, lot on first ward, Pittsburgh, Meadow street, 25x100 feet..... 1,179 00
Samuel Hazlett to Wm. Farley, May 7, 1872, lot Sixth ward, Allegheny, Sedgwick street, 20 feet..... 2,500 00
Patsy Bonebue to Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, March 1, 1873, lot in Noblestown, 2 acres and 70 perches..... 1,100 00
Rev. T. McEnrue to Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, March 19, 1874, lot, Noblestown, 50 52-100 perches..... Nominal
J. B. Epping to H. M. Hershouser, November 5, 1875, lots, Bear End..... 3,031 60
Wightman to H. M. Hershouser, May 12, 1874, lot on the Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 72x156 feet..... 2,000 00
William Reams to Thomas S. Blair, February 11, 1875, six lots, Glenwood Place, Twenty-third ward..... Nominal
George Burrows to Martin W. Hoover, February 25, 1875, lot in Millvale borough 40x123 feet..... 2,221 60
August Freeze to borough of Braddock, July 24, 1874, lot in Braddock borough 30x120 feet..... 1,100 00
Frederick Gwinner to Alex. Patterson, February 15, 1875, lot in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, Juniata street, 21½ x80½ feet.....

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Late Reduction in Fare—The Objects Aimed at—The Respective Headquarters the Objective Points.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Thursday, says:

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the Pennsylvania Railroad created no little excitement by announcing that they would no longer sell tickets in Philadelphia for the West at reduced prices, but that the old standard of charges would be adhered to. Almost at the same time that this was announced the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad published a still further reduction in those prices to the West. This move of the two railroad companies had a strange look, but it was fully explained this morning, when the Pennsylvania Railroad announced a reduction in tickets for the West, it bought in Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Ohio charge $17.00 for a ticket from Philadelphia to St. Louis. By ratronizing the route of the Pennsylvania Railroad by way of Baltimore it costs $13 15, a saving of $3 85, besides having the advantage of having baggage checked through.

The following are the rates of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Baltimore: To Pittsburgh, $8; Wheeling, $8 50; Cincinnati, $8; Indianapolis, $7; Louisville and Chicago, $8; St. Louis, $10.

The following are the rates by the Baltimore and Ohio from Philadelphia: To Pittsburgh, $8; Wheeling, $8; Cincinnati, $12; Indianapolis, $13; Louisville, $14; Chicago, $12; St. Louis, $17.

THE BALTIMORE VIEW.

The *American* says: The Baltimore and Ohio people claim that ever since the war began they have been beating the Pennsylvania Company badly in their own headquarters, the city of Philadelphia, by securing the majority of the passengers going from there to the West. This fact, it was asserted, had become so apparent to the officials of the Pennsylvania Company, that they had become conscious of the hopelessness of the contest here, and finally resolved to transfer it to Baltimore, the headquarters of the Baltimore and Ohio. This course, it was thought, for the advance in rates by the Pennsylvania Company in Philadelphia, and their reduction in Baltimore. Those in the Baltimore and Ohio interest are of the opinion that the Pennsylvania Company are by their late action making strenuous effort to compel the Baltimore and Ohio Company to either lower the rates here or advance them in Philadelphia. It was thought that neither one nor the other would be accomplished, as the Baltimore and Ohio Company were perfectly satisfied with the present state of things. It was also understood at Camden Station that dispatches had been received from Chicago, stating that the Pennsylvania officials there had transferred the passenger agent from that city to Baltimore to $8 00, but had withdrawn from sale all reduced rate tickets to Philadelphia and New York.

NO FURTHER REDUCTIONS BY BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Baltimore and Ohio officials, when questioned as to whether they were going to meet these latest reduced passenger rates of the Pennsylvania Company by taking similar action, said that they would probably not do so. They claimed that the traveling public were already amply fully supplied with Baltimore and Ohio tickets, and that the Pennsylvania Company would not, therefore, increase their sales by their new move. The fact also that the Pennsylvania tickets were limited to forty-eight hours would, they thought, prevent many from leaving in them. The Baltimore and Ohio officials said the Pennsylvania Company were perfectly welcome to all the passengers they carried at the new rate, as they would find to their cost that there was certainly no profit in the enterprise. He thought that one fact had been clearly demonstrated by the war, which was that the Baltimore and Ohio could make as much money by carrying passengers to Cincinnati and Chicago for $10, to St. Louis for $15, and to other points at proportionately low rates as they did before the war when they charged thirty and fifty per cent. more. This he accounted for by the increased passenger traffic which the low rates had induced. His conclusion was that the cut rates announced by the Baltimore and Ohio when the war began would be maintained by his Company even after the difficulty had been amicably settled as long as the travel justified it.

THE TWO ROADS COMPARED.

The St. Louis *Democrat* rebukes the "gushing sentimentalism" which pictures Mr. Garrett as "the champion of the rights of the people against monopoly." It says: Not one individual, not one corporation, so far as we know, cares more for public welfare than for private interest, and if, in respect to combinations fixing through rates, Mr. Garrett's conception of self-interest has led him to take a position which favors the public, it is nevertheless true that wherever he has a monopoly he uses it as ruthlessly and selfishly as anybody else. All praise of him as a public benefactor is, therefore, mere bosh. He finds it to his advantage to fix a monopoly in through traffic, and that is all. But in local traffic he finds it convenient to use a monopoly, and does so.

A few illustrations will suffice. Who has forgotten the bloodthirsty war of the Baltimore and Ohio company, as long as it controlled the only route to Washington, to honor through tickets from the West by any other line than that which it controlled? It was one of the worst abuses of monopoly in this country has ever seen. It not only drove many people to take a route which they did not prefer, and compelled all who went to Washington to pay an extortionate price for travel over a small bit of road, but it put travelers by other routes to great inconvenience in the re-checking of baggage. The object was to make money. For public convenience the corporation cared not a straw.

The present rates for passengers and freight still illustrate the same spirit. Even now, while "fighting monopoly," the Baltimore and Ohio charges more, we believe, than any other leading trunk road for local passenger traffic, and certainly much more than its chief rival, the Pennsylvania. For curiosity we have taken some pains to inquire into the facts, and find that the rates on the Pennsylvania between local points are uniformly 3 cents per mile, while those of the Baltimore and Ohio range from 3½ to 5 cents per mile.

Thus, from Altoona to Lancaster, 105 miles, the Pennsylvania charges $3 45, while from Point of Rocks to Harrisburg, 102 miles, the Baltimore and Ohio charges $5 15. From Cresson to Harrisburg, 127 miles, the Pennsylvania charges $4 10, and from Point of Rocks to Frankville, 148 miles, the Baltimore and Ohio charges $7 40. From Rockville to Harrisburg, 96 miles, the Pennsylvania charges $3 50, while from Baltimore to Deer Creek, 20 miles, the Baltimore and Ohio charges $1 30, and to Piedmont, 209 miles, $6 50.

Moreover, the Pennsylvania charges on the main line and all branches, the same even rate, proportioned to distance, for all local travel—3 cents per mile, and its through rate, as from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia or New York, is at the rate of 2 95-100 cents per mile. But the Baltimore and Ohio puts a heavy extra charge on the stations at which no other route can be taken, and particularly on its branch roads.

All these corporations are governed by self-interest, more or less wisely directed. The Pennsylvania gives certain rates of three cents per mile to local stations because it thinks it can make more money by doing so. The Baltimore and Ohio charges from 3½ to 4¼ cents, and more to some places than to others, because it thinks it can make money by doing so. Just as a farmer sells his wheat for $2 a bushel if he can get it, these roads sell transportation at the highest price they can get. There is no benevolence about it in either case. Wheat is raised, and railways managed, to make money.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Small-pox Increasing—Action of the Board of Health—The Needed Pest House Erection Postponed—Financial Matters.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Slagle in the chair.

INCREASE OF SMALL-POX.

Health Officer Gray reported that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking action regarding the needed pest house. Several cases of small-pox were traveling about the streets, and had been for a week. On Thursday a colored man having the disease walked into the office, seeking shelter, but there was no place to put him. Another case was heard of to-day (Friday).

Dr. Thomas offered the following:

WHEREAS, Cases of small-pox are running about the city; and

WHEREAS, It will take some weeks before the pest house, the erection of which is in contemplation can be built, therefore,

Resolved, That Health Officer Gray be instructed to fit up the old building on the hospital site, immediately, for the reception of cases of small pox which may occur in the meantime.

After considerable discussion, Dr. Arthurs moved as an amendment that a committee be appointed to confer with Councils Howard, in the Sixth ward, or some other building for temporary use.

The amendment was decided out of order, and the resolution of Dr. Thomas was carried.

THE PROPOSED PEST HOUSE.

Dr. Graham now moved that the contract for the erection of the pest house be let to the lowest bidder, M. F. Kimball.

The chair stated that he was opposed to the motion, and would have the ayes and nays called. He objected to the building, as Dr. Asdale was correct in the statement that water would not be provided there sooner than two years.

Dr. Asdale said he had it from the engineers in charge that the water would be in the pumps there for the period stated. Further, the want of communication by wells was an impediment that could not be obviated for a similar length of time.

Dr. Graham said the question of building the hospital now rested upon two questions so far as he could understand. The questions were accessibility and plenty of water. The matter of approaches was disputed and he thought water could be hauled there. The speaker said it was necessary for the Board to do something to protect the health of the public.

Dr. Arthurs was also opposed to building now, and said he thought it too much to ask and expect the City Physician to visit daily and attend to small pox cases for the salary he is getting.

Dr. Snively, (City Physician,) said he would remind Dr. Arthurs that it would be easier to visit the hospital where all patients could be found than, as now, visit patients separately, at Boyd's Hall, Lawrenceville, and other parts of the city.

Health Officer Gray said that within two weeks there may be twenty small pox cases, and what could he do with them?

Dr. Snively further stated that a delicate wa expressed for a report from the hospital committee, Dr. Graham's motion was postponed until next meeting, at which time it was expected the committee named will report.

On motion of Dr. Thomas, the Hospital committee was authorized to employ nurses and procure necessary supplies.

On motion of Dr. McCann, the Health Officer was authorized to procure fresh vaccine virus.

A QUESTION OF MONEY.

Health Officer Gray stated that there were no available funds in the Treasury, and it was rather hard for the employees to stand a share of their warrants. He asked if the Board could not procure a warrant from the Controller and then have it discounted.

Dr. Graham moved that a warrant be ordered for $2,000, carried.

Dr. Fleming now moved that the Treasurer be instructed to discount the warrant.

President Sagle asked members to consider what was proposed. He could not believe it. thought, legally, and he believed in bonding strictly to the law. If this Board could pay five per cent. discount it could pay fifty per cent. Other boards and committees, for all purposes, could make the same demand.

Mr. Asdale moved as an amendment that the Treasurer act by and with the advice and concurrence of the Solicitor of the Board. The motion as amended was adopted.

INFECTED CLOTHING.

A discussion again broke out on the matter of the destroying of infected clothing, bedding, etc. The Health officer stated that a case now existed where bedding must be destroyed within a few days, and when opened Health Officer will have nothing left. The officer desired to know if the Board would replace such.

Dr. Thomas said emphatically he insisted that it was the duty of the Board of Guardians of the Poor to supply poor persons with bed.

A motion prevailed instructing the solicitor of the Board to give an opinion on the powers and duties of the Board in the matter,

Adjourned.

CITY GAS LIGHTING.

Propositions From the Pittsburgh Gas Company.

The Committee on Gas Lighting met in the office of the City Clerk yesterday afternoon, Mr. Shipton in the chair.

A communication from the Pittsburgh Gas Company was presented covering several propositions relating to the erection of lamp posts and the care of the same.

The first proposition is that Councils erect all lamps, the Company contracting only to accept as to the furnishing of cock, stem, burner, tubing, making connections and to attend in case of leaks. The Company would require the company to receive $10, and a so to be paid for repairs when in necessary.

The second proposition is, that the company relinquish the right of erecting the lamps and the city of Allegheny do the same, the Company only furnish a meter to each of twelve lamps to ascertain the average amount of gas burned.

Third, to leave the price as it now is, viz: fifty dollars, together with the same plan of operating.

In case the city proposes to take upon itself the duties of lighting, the Gas Company offer to put in the lamps for the Board to do something to protect the health of the public.

Dr. Arthurs was also opposed to building now, and said he thought it too much to ask and expect the City Physician to visit daily and attend to small pox cases for the salary he is getting.

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